Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

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SOMETHING CURIOUS ABOUT THE PREACHER

The interests of the preacher had to be attended to in other parts of the circuit, as well as at New Hope, and there were not so many advocates and workers at some other points as there, so the wook went on most slowly.

Mr. Thomas was the steward at Centre Point. This is not much of a village. There is a store kept there by Mr. Gordon, who is a member of the Church, and doing a pretty heavy business, as there is no other store within ten or fifteen miles. There are some half dozen houses, and as many families besides, but pretty much all farmers, who own good farms around and adjoining that place. Mr. Thomas is one of them. As the board of stewards had determined to adopt the subscription plan for raising the preacher's salary they went immediately to work.

Mr. Thomas began with Mr. Gordon, by telling him that the amount assessed to that appointment was two hundred dollars. Several of the farmers, who were members, were in the store when Mr. Thomas introduced the subject, and all agreed with Mr. Gordon in argument against the steward.

"They do not expect to make us pay the whole claim, I reckon. That is more than half as much as the whole circuit paid last year. Are they not going to pay something this year at New Hope?"

"Yes," said Mr. Thomas, "they are going to pay three hundred over there."

"Well, how much at "Sunny Hill," and how much at "Wesley Chapel?"

"At Sunny Hill they are going to pay fifty dollars, and at Wesley Chapel twenty-five, and twenty-five at the other appointments, from which we have never received anything heretofore."

"That makes six hundred dollars," said Mr. Gordon. "How does it come that this preacher must have so much more than brother Jameson did last year? He must expect to get rich, or is preaching for money alone, and tries to get all he can."

"No, brother Gordon, the preacher had nothing to do with it; we thought it our duty to give him a decent support as compensation for his labor. And this amount is very small."

"Very small! What do you mean, brother Thomas? That is more than we have ever paid a preacher yet, and we have had some who had more in family than he has."

"That is very true, brother Gordon, but it is equally true that we have paid our preachers too little for their labor, thereby showing that we do not regard the labor of the minister worth as much as that of any other man."

"I think you are mistaken, brother Thomas, we all appreciate the Gospel more highly than anything else."

"Yes we do, but our conduct shows that we do not appreciate the sacrifices and labors of the men who preach the Gospel to us."

"Why not, brother Thomas?"

"Well, to make it plain, brethren, I will ask brother Gordon, how much do you pay your clerk per year?"

"Well, I pay him twelve hundred dollars, but you see he has all the responsibility upon him when I am not here."

"That is the point—you are willing to pay a single man for such labor twice as much as you are willing to pay a man with a large family to preach the Gospel. And as for the responsibility, while you risk a few of this world's goods to the care of your clerk, we, as a church and people, intrust the moral and spiritual training of ourselves and children to the management of the ministry, in which training are centered our present, future, and eternal interests. How much does this board of education give the school teachers."

"I believe first class teachers here get fifty dollars per month."

"That, brother Gordon, is the same we are to give our minister this year for teaching us the glorious lessons of salvation through Jesus Christ. But what reason, my brother, does he give for charging fifty dollars per month for teaching?"

"Well, several; the principal one is that it cost him such a large sum to get an education, and a great deal of time too."

"That is correct, brother Gordon, and he ought to have good wages, and I think that is reasonable enough. What say you?"

"I certainly, think it is reasonable, sir," said Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Gordon's clesk, who had listened to the arguments with marked attention, thought it right to speak in his own behalf, and said: "This is the very reason, sir, why I cannot afford to work for less than I do. Do you not think, sir," addressing Mr. Thomas, "that I am right also?"

"I certainly do, Mr. Jordan; you should 'get your money back,' sir, (as the saying is,) and more; you ought to lay by something for times of affliction and old age, when you cannot work. This is proper in any man," said Mr. Thomas with energy. "Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Thomas, "if this is all right, as it regards all men in the regular business of life, then why is it not right with the ministry of the Gospel? Have they not spent time and means in getting an education? And have they no need of preparing for times of disability and old age? I think, my friends, that the case is plain. Brethren, please answer me a few questions: Why is it, when we ask you to help pay the preacher, that you tell us that you have so much to buy, such high taxes, so much for hire, store bills, blacksmith bills, and the like, that we cannot do much? When do you hear one say that we must buy less of this or that, or that I cannot take this or that trip of pleasure, because I must do something to enable me to support the Gospel? My own welfare is in it; the safety and peace of my family are in it; the peace and religious good of the community are in it; yea, the salvation of my country is in it; and more than all, my eternal salvation and the everlasting happiness of my children, and all men, are in it: every thing that is pleasant, or beautiful, or high, or holy, or grand, or glorious in this vale of sin and death, or that belongs to our ruined race in the eternal world, depends upon the faithful and successful publishing of the story of the cross throughout the world. I ask again, brethren, why do we not hear men talk thus? It is because we do not place as much value on the Gospel as we do on the perishing objects of earth. The world sees that we do not value the Gospel as highly as we do the things of time and sense, because we serve every other purpose first, and then the Gospel very meagerly last. And this is the reason, or one of the reasons, why sinners are not more easily persuaded to close in with the offers of salvation. And this is why we hear the wicked world crying down so many of the church as hypocrites. We teach by words that the salvation taught in the Gospel of Christ is all that is worthy of the energies of man; and by our actions we teach that the vanities of earthly goods, and worldly honors and amusements, have the highest seat in our affections. Now, brethren, if we do love the Gospel, let us prove it by supporting it more liberally than we do anything else; let us support it with our profits as a necessity, and not, as I am ashamed to say too many do, give to its support merely what we have over and above, or what we can spare from worldly things; then we will act consistent with ourselves and professions. Now, brother Gordon, here is our subscription paper; I have got to get the money subscribed so as to report at the first quarterly meeting."

Mr. Gordon took his pen and wrote thirty dollars, twice as much as he ever gave before.

Mr. Thomas looked at it and said, "I think you must do better than that; but we will see what we can do." He then gave it to the clerk and said. "You get twice as much for a year's work as we are giving the preacher, and you cannot refuse a liberal amount."

After what he had said with reference to his own wages he dare not refuse, so he put down as much as Mr. Gordon, which was very manly,

Mr. Thomas then turned to a neighbor farmer; but he said, "I will pay my share or as much as I can, but I will not subscribe."

"Why not subscribe, brother?" asked the steward.

"Well, brother Thomas, I don't like to bind myself, for I might not have the money to spare."

"Well, you can get it by an effort and a small one at that."

"Well, I will pay something when I get it, but I will not subscribe."

"You mean that when you get some money, and have no other use for it, then you will give it to the preacher."

"No, I will give some, but I don't like to be bound.

"When you hire your hands to work on your farm, do you not promise to pay them? When you buy goods from brother Gordon, do you not promise to pay him? Would any man work for you, if you did not agree to pay him; or to sell you goods, or anything else, and not bind yourself to pay the full amount? Then why treat the preacher meaner than any one else?"

He saw the littleness of his course and subscribed liberally. Mr. Thomas soon had the amount promised, and came up with a full report. *Methodist Christian Observer.*

JOSH BILLINGS ON BED-BUGS.

I never seen anybody yet but what despised bed-buggs. They are the meanest of all crawling, creeping, hopping, or biting things.

They dassent tackle a man bi dalite, but sneak in after dark, and chaw him while he iz fast asleep.

A musketo will fight you in broad dalite at short range, and give you a chance tew knock at his sides—the flea is a game bug, and will make a dash at you even in Broadway—but the bed bug iz a garroter, who waits till you strip and then picks out a mellow place to eat you.

If I waz in the habit of swearing, I would not hesitate to damn a bed-bugg right to his face.

Bed-buggs are uncommon smart in a small way—one pair of them will stock a hair mattress in 2 weeks with buggs enuff tew last a small family a whole year.

It don't do enny good to pray when bed-buggs are in season; the only way to git rid of them is tew bile up the whole bed in aquafortis and then heave it away and buy a new one.

Bed-buggs, when they hev grone all they intend to, are about the size of a bluejay's eye, and have a brown complexion, and when they start out to garrote are az a greeze spot, but when they git thru garroting they are swelled up like a blister.

It takes them three days to get the swelling out of them.

If bed-buggs have enny destiny to fill, it must their stummuks, but it seems to me that they must have been made by acksident, just as slivvers are, tew stick into somebody.

If they wuz got up for some wise purpose they must hev took the wrong road, for there kan't be enny wisdom in chewing a man aul nite long, and raisin a family, besides, tew foller the same trade.

If there is sum wisdom in aul this, I hope the buggs will chew them folks who kan see it, and leave me be, because I am one of the heretics.

NEGRO MASONRY.

EDITORS SENTINEL: Gentleman:—I see in your paper, that you notice the fact that a negro Masonic Lodge has been established in this city, "under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of New York."

In order that those who read your paper may not be deceived, I beg leave to state that the Grand Lodge of New York does not recognize negro Lodges; and in the second place, the Grand Lodge nor the Grand Master of New York would presume to grant a dispensation to either white or black Masons to organize Lodges outside of that State.

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, with whom I have the honor of a personal acquaintance, in a letter addressed to a brother Mason in this State, some months since, positively denies that the Grand Lodge of New York has anything to do with these negro Lodges, and that there are no negro Lodges recognized by the Grand Lodge of New York.

There are, however, *clandestine* Lodges in New York and other States, entirely under the control of negroes, but they are not recognized in any way by the legally initiated. They are harmless to true Masonry, and can *never* become affiliated. Every Mason knows that the negroes of the South do not possess even the very *first* requisite to be made Masons.

Masonry is the same North and South, East and West, and there are none who would change it if they could, or could change it if they would. Founded by the wise King of Israel, at the building of the Temple, nearly 3,000 years ago, its principles have continued the same through all the dark ages and days of persecution, are the same to-day, and will continue to be the same until the sun shall cease to illumine the day. Very respectfully,

A. MASON.

TOO MUCH LAND.

The great error with our American agriculturists is a morbid desire to own and occupy more land than they can cultivate. Farming is a scientific business, and is capable of being reduced to rules as precise and accurate, and we may add, as successful as those which regulate the manipulatory process of the practical chemist. Washington, whose discriminating powers were certainly of the highest order, in one of his valuable epistles to the celebrated Arthur Young, says;

"The agriculture of this country is indeed low; and the primary causes of its being so is, that instead of improving a little ground well, we attempt too much, and do it ill. A half, a third, or even a fourth of what we mangle, well wrought and properly dressed, would produce more than the whole under our system of management."

Few apothegms uttered by the sage of Mount Vernon are possessed of greater force than this, even at this day, and it would be well for our agriculturists who are so anxious to extend the limits of their farms, without manifesting any farther desire to augment their productiveness and profit, if they would ponder it more carefully, and act more in accordance with the system which it suggests. The most successful farmer with whom I have ever met, in any country, was a man whose entire homestead consisted of but fourteen acres. Like the Roman, Cressian, he managed to admirable advantage everything within the amplitude of his profession, and derived, from his limited scene of operations a living far superior in point of comfort and respectability to that obtained by his more laborious neighbors, from farms, or freeholds, rather quadruple the extent. We may form something like a correct conception of the actual capabilities of the soil, under proper management, by witnessing the operation of our gardeners.

What is done or accomplished on a small scole, may certainly, with due care and effort, be accomplished on a large one, for gardening, which is so profitable, is nothing but farming in miniature.

Germantown Telegraph.

It is stated that 2,762,000 lives have been lost in the various wars which afflicted Europe from 1815 to 1864. In the Crimean war there died 256,000 Russians, 107,000 Frenchmen, 45,000 Englishmen, and 1,600 Italians. The Polish insurrection cost 190,000 lives, and the independence of Greece 148,000. Algiers has occasioned to France the loss of 140,000 men. In the Italian war 59,664 Austrians perished, 36,220 Frenchmen, 23,610 Italians, 14,000 Neapolitans and 2,370 Papal troops.

A gentleman seeing an Irishman fencing in a very barren and desolate piece of land, said: "What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat? a flock of sheep would starve to death on that land." "And sure, wasn't I fencing it in to kape the poor bastes out it it?" replied Pat.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, April 22, 1868.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our circumstances admonish us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

A Richmond paper states that the storm on Wednesday washed away the bridge over the York River Rail Road, throwing three cars down an embankment, but no body was hurt.

During the storm, three negroes were killed by lightning in Amelia county.

The Lady's Book.—The May number of this popular Magazine has been received. It is ornamented, as usual, with a handsome steel engraving, colored fashion plate, a large extension sheet containing forty engravings of dresses, bonnets, children's dresses, &c., and a variety of useful work. This Magazine is rich also in its literary character, containing many well written, interesting and instructive pieces, and other useful matter.

Thomas Dula, convicted in the Superior Court of Iredell county as principal in the murder of Laura Foster, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 11th day of May.

Daniel R. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, died on the 17th. He was about 65 years of age, and had filled many public stations with usefulness.

During the prevalence of a thunder storm in Laurenburg, Richmond county, on Thursday last, many persons were gathered in the store of Mr. T. C. Brady, where the Post office is kept, and while Mr. Brady was in the act of distributing the mail, the building was struck by a flash of lightning, by which Mr. Lauchlin M'Laurin, a young men about 21 years of age, son of Col. John C. M'Laurin, and the Rev. John B. M'Kinnon, a young gentleman recently ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, a son of Col. Murdock M'Kinnon, were killed. Mr. M'Kinnon was instantly killed; Mr. M'Laurin survived a few moments. The flued passed down the dining room chimney, and through that and the adjoining room, in both of which many persons were crowded, without injury to any one except the two mentioned, though several were severely shocked.

The Virginia Convention adjourned on the 17th instant at midnight, subject to the call of the Committee. The Constitution was signed by the President and Secretary only, a resolution having been adopted dispensing with signing by the members. It was understood that the Conservatives would refuse to sign it.

The final vote on the adoption of the Constitution in the Convention was 51 to 26—four Republicans voting against it, among whom was one Negro.

Gen. Schofield visited and addressed the Convention in the morning. He said that the iron clad oath of office in the Constitution was extremely objectionable. He had administered the Reconstruction laws in the State more than a year, and stated, as the result of his experience, that it would be practically impossible to carry on the government on such a basis. In appointing registering officers, he had found one, perhaps two, capable persons in a county, who could take this oath, and yet there were thirty civil officers to a county. In his opinion the oath would be fatal to the Constitution, as a party measure.

Applause followed, and, after Schofield left, a heated debate commenced in efforts to reconsider the adoption of the oath; but it was negatived by a vote of 26 to 32.

IMPEACMMENT.

On Wednesday, an immense mass of documentary evidence was admitted under continued objection from Butler.

On Thursday the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, until the President's council announced that they were through with the work prepared for the day. Gen. Butler made a long harangue against delay on account of the sickness of Mr. Stanbery. He said that during the delay Union men were murdered daily throughout the South. The motion to commence Court at 11 o'clock was postponed.

On Friday William W. Anthony, of Cleaveland, Ohio, testified that most of the President's speech there, was in response to interruptions by a large majority of the crowd, who were disorderly.

Barton Ashley, of St Louis, testified that the President spoke there, under earnest solicitations.

Several others testified; nothing new elicited.

Kendrick W. Seward testified regarding the routine of appointing certain officers.

More documentary evidence regarding removals was presented and admitted.

Secretary Wells was next called. He was stopped in his evidence by objection; but Judge Chase decided in favor of admission, and was sustained by a vote of 26 to 23.

The defence asked questions regarding Cabinet discussions on the tenure of office bill, with the intent of proving that the Cabinet unanimously objected to it, on account of its unconstitutionality, and that Seward and Stanton were assigned the duty of preparing the veto message.

Objections was again made, and a discussion commenced, during which the Court adjourned.

On Saturday, the discussion was resumed on the question of the admission of the Cabinet proceedings in evidence.

Wilson, on the part of the Managers, read his speech, and Judge Curtis followed.

Judge Chase decided that the evidence was admissable, but the vote being taken, it was excluded. The vote stood; Yeas 29, nays 28.

This result caused considerable sensation, and it was sometime before order was restored.

This question involved the support of the President by the Cabinet in view of the violation of the Constitution in removing Stanton and appointing Thomas.

The next question was stated as follows: We offer to prove that, at the meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Stanton being present, when the Tenure of Office bill came up for consideration, the question was asked, and the opinion expressed, that Mr. Stanton, and the other Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln, did not come under the restrictions. Judge Chase again decided the evidence admissible. Drake appealed The appeal was sustained—32 to 26.

Secretary Wells was then subjected to a severe cross examination, but nothing new was elicited.

Post Master General Randall was next called. He said that Blodgett was suspended from the Augusta Post office without the knowledge of or consultation with the President. Randall knew of no appointments of persons in his Department, who could not take the test oath, and Blodgett was suspended, because of his indictment for getting the office by perjury.

The defence here closed, reserving the right to call other witnesses, in case Mr. Stanbery, who knew most of the matter, but was now sick, thought best.

The Court adjourned.

On Monday, more documentary evidence was submitted: after which both parties announced the evidence closed. The Chief Justice then ordered the Prosecutor to proceed with the argument; but Mr. Boutwell not being ready, asked adjournment until Tuesday; the defence asked until Wednesday, in view of Mr. Stanberry's sickness. The Court adjourned to Wednesday.

CURTIS AND BUTLER.

In reading Curtis's magnificent speech for the defense one cannot help contrasting it with Butler's opening for the prosecution. The two men, and their speeches, are types of the two sides of the case. Butler is impudent fierce, exultant over an easy (anticipated) victory. Curtis is polite, calm, confident in the impregnable strength of his position, and in the justice of the Senate. Butler argues, where he has foundation for argument, ably and effectively; beyond that he quibbles and asserts. Curtis keeps to the bounds of strict dialectics; his reasoning is like a chain, in which there are no weak links, leading from certain premises to certain conclusions. Butler talks like a feed lawyer, at his favorite pursuit of making the worse appear the better cause. Curtis talke like a judge who has examined the whole question judicially, and believes upon his soul in what he says. Butler treats the Senate as if it were a Cooper Institute audience, whom he was trying to bully, cajole, and flatter to his way of thinking. He appeals to the prejudices, the partisan feelings, the seeming interests of his hearers; never to their wisdom, their equity, their magnanimity. Curtis addresses the Senate in their high and true character of court. He trusts to their intelligence, their justice, their generosity, even. He cannot bring himself to think that a body of men, representing as they are supposed to do, so much of all that is wisest and best in the land, can fail to follow his lofty line of argument, and to be influenced by considerations directed solely to their minds and consciences. He speaks to them as if they were his peers intellectually—which is a compliment to the Senate. Butler harangues them as if they were no better than himself—which is an insult to the Senate. Curtis reasons at the Senate from his level; and Butler makes a stump speech at them from his level; and there is just the difference between the two men and their speeches.

As the Senators decide upon the question of impeachment, so will they take their place in history upon the low plain with Butler or upon the high table land with Curtis. *New York Jour. Commerce.*

The Reformed Church in France has two houses or establishments of deaconesses. No vows are required as a condition of admission to them, but simply the means are provided for pious women to practice christian charity.

THE RULING PASSION IN DEATH.

The great power of the ruling passion was strikingly illustrated in the last hours of the beloved Neander. His thoughts, even when reason wandered, were on his work. Mrs. Conant gives the following sketch:

A wine bath had been prepared for him as a last resort. Refreshed and strengthened by it, he was borne from the darkened room into his study, that cheerful little apartment opened to the sun, which had been so long the workshop and the paradise of the man of thought. Here, for twenty years, he had studied and written. From this spot had gone forth those great works which have delighted and instructed Christendom. Ere long, he murmured, dreamily, as if at the close of a long, fatiguing walk with his sister, "I am weary, let us now make ready to go home."

Just then, the rich sunset glow, pouring through the window, lighted up the shelves from which looked down upon him the masters of thought with whom for so many years he had held silent but high and enduring communion. Raising himself by a sudden effort from his pillow, he commenced a regular lecture upon New Testament exegesis. Soon a new image passed before his restless fancy. Imagining himself at the weekly meetings of his beloved Seminarium, surrounded by his fondly-attached theological pupils, he called for the reading of a dissertation, shortly before assigned, on the material and formal principle of the Reformation. He then dictated the titles of the different courses of lectures to be delivered by him during the next session; among them, "The Gospel of John, from its true historical point of view."

His last thoughts amid the struggles of death were devoted to the great labor of his life. Beginning at the passage of his Church History, where sickness had arrested his progress, he resumed the thread of thought, and in spite of interruptions, continued to dictate in regular periods for some time. At the close of each sentence, he paused, as if his amanuensis were taking down his words, and asked, "Are you ready!" Having closed a division of his subject, he inquired the time. Being told it was half-past nine, the patient sufferer repeated once more, "I am weary; I will now go to sleep!" Having by the aid of friendly hands stretched himself in bed for his last slumber, he whispered in a tone of inexpressible tenderness, which sent a strange thrill through every heart, "Good-night!" It was his last word. He immediately fell into a sleep, which continued four hours, when his great spirit in the quiet of a Sabbath morning, passed gently into the land of peace.

1777 versus 1867.—In 1777, a Committee appointed by Congress to consider the matter of printing Bibles for this country, reported: "We have conferred fully with the printers in Philadelphia, and are of opinion that the proper types for printing Bibles, are not to be had in this country; and that the paper cannot be procured but with such difficulties, and subject to such casualties, as to render any dependence on it altogether improper."

In 1867, just ninety years after this, the American Bible Society reports that it has printed twenty-two millions of Bibles and Testaments; it has twenty-three of Adams' first class power presses running constantly; its machinery is driven by a thirty-horse power engine: its work is done in a building which cost three hundred thousand dollars, and covers three-fourths of an acre of ground; it has embraced within its issue, the scriptures in forty-nine languages: it has printed five thousand copies of Bibles in raised letters for the blind; and this has been done at the expenditure of eleven millions of dollars, all of which has been forth-coming from the American people in answer to the appeals of the officers and agents of this wonderful society. God speed this noble and powerful work!

Right Kind of Preaching.—Dr. Gilly related the following anecdote, which was told by a well known Irish character, Thaddeus Conolly, who used to spend most of his time in wandering through Ireland, and instructing the lower classes in their native language. "I went," said he, "one Sunday into a church to which a new incumbent had been lately appointed. The congregation did not exceed half a dozen, but the preacher delivered himself with as much energy and affection as if he was addressing a crowded audience. After the service, I expressed my wonder that he should preach so fervently to such a small number of people. "Were there but one," said the rector, "my anxiety for his improvement would make me equally energetic." The following year Connolly went into the same church, the congregation was multiplied twenty fold, the third year he found the church full.

From the Detroit Tribune.

A CASE OF SURPNDED ANIMATION.

A week or so ago, the wife a very respectable mechanic, residing on 12th street, in this city, died after a short illness, and the usual arrangements were made for the funeral services. One of the city undertakers, at the request of the husband, provided a very handsome coffin for the deceased, into which the lifeless remains were placed, and they were permited to remain in a room. During the ensuing night, however, one of the watchers, who had heard and read of reports of cases of suspended animation, and being imbued with a curiosity in the premises decided to ascertain for herself whether there was any probability of truth in reports. A favorable opportunity presented itself for the fulfillment of her schemes, and having satisfied herself that she was really alone with the corpse, she obtained a small looking-glass and laid it upon the face of the diseased. To her great surprise there appeared evidences of breathings upon the face of the glass, and she resolved, for fear of deception, to make another test, with another glass. The operation being repeated the same signs were manifested, and she revealed her discoveries to her other watchers. Each in turn tried the glass, and each had the satisfaction of observing precisely what the first had. Of course, in the morning the whole affair was discussed with the family of the deceased, and it then occurred that a long time ago a young man a member of the woman's family, had died, and previous to the burial, the corpse had actually rolled over upon one side, showed signs of life, and the case was declared to have been one of suspended animation by the best medical testimony that could be produced. Under all these circumstances, it was by the husband deemed advisable to defer the funeral ceremonies, and accordingly notice was given that the interment would not take place at the time previously announced. The corpse was left in the coffin several days, and upon the fifth day after the supposed death, signs of life were so numerous that the body was removed to a bed where it gradually became warmer, and finally its previous deadly expression forsook it altogether. The ensuing day the woman opened her eyes, spoke on the third, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

TOO MUCH MONEY.

Mr. P., a wealthy man retired from business, was urged by a friend to engage in a mercantile scheme, from which large profits were apparent. "You are right," said he, "as regards the probable success of the scheme, but I shall not embark in it. I have too much money already."

He was asked to explain, and remarked. "Yes, I would not cross the street to gain thousands. I should be happier if my income were less. I am old, and in a year or two, whatever I possess will avail me naught. My daughters are dead, and I have three sons whom I dearly love. My own education had been neglected; my fortune was gained by honest labor and careful economy; I had no time for study, but I resolved that my sons should have every advantage. They each received a good, classical education, and I then gave them the choice of a profession. The eldest would be a physician, the second choose the law, the third resolved to follow my footsteps as a merchant. This was all to my mind: I was proud of my sons, and trusted one day to see them distinguished, or at least useful to their fellow men. I had spared no expense in their training; they had never wanted money, for I gave to each a liberal allowance. Never had men fairer opportunities, but look at the results. The physician has no patients; the lawyer no clients; while the merchant—instead of following my example—is above visiting his counting room. In vain I urge them to greater diligence. What is the response? "There is no use, father—we shall never want money; we know you have enough for all." Thus, instead of being energetic and useful members of society, my sons are mere idlers and men of vain display. Had they been forced to struggle against difficulties to gain their professions, and were, even now, dependent on their own exertions for support, they would, in all probability, have done credit to themselves and me."

The Building and lot, in Wilmington, belonging to the Bank of Cape Fear, were sold on Monday. Mr. James Dawson was the purchaser for $105,000 in notes of the Bank,—equal to $35 000 in currency.

The largest income in New Hampshire is that of the proprietor of a "Hair Restorer." He has got to be the richest man in that State in six years, by advertising. At least it is to printers' ink mainly that he attributes his pecuniary prosperity.

NEGRO RULE.

The following is a picture drawn by a Northern Radical newspaper of the negro rule in St. Domingo, after they have had *fifty years* of experience as rulers of about the fairest spot on earth:

The latest news from San Domingo is that the country is in anarchy, and the prisons are full. Of course there must be some sort of governing force in existence to keep the prisons full; but this is probably about the full extent of its power. It is painful to see such a rich and charming part of the world given up to ruin and savagery. It is grievous to see the control of such a country in the hands of such a people. But we see no help for it. And we may rest satisfied that if there be any lower depths of human degradation than that which they have reached, it will not require them many years to sink to it. If the population would resort to cannibalism, and devour each other out of existence, it would probably be the best thing that could happen."

FACTS FOR POOR FARMERS.—"Those farmers who have most difficulty to make both ends meet, always plow most and keep most stock. Now these men take the true plan to keep themselves always poor, because their crops and stock are always poor and bring little." So writes John Johnston, in a letter to the Secretary of our State Society; and he thus illustrates his statement: "It is good profit to raise 300 bushels of wheat from ten acres, but when it takes thirty acres to raise that amount, it is raised at a loss. So it is with cattle and sheep—you will see the thinking farmer making four year old steers worth from $60 to $80 each, and his neighbor's at the same age not worth over $25 to $40." His advice to the latter is, "if his land is exhausted, he should plow no more than he can thoroughly manure. Seed with clover and grass, and let it rest, and that field will not only pay well for tillage, but it will furnish manure (if rightly managed) to make another field of the same size, rich also." And then keep it rich; do not run it with grain until again exhausted, or "the latter end of that land will be worse than the first."

1835—1867.—Thirty-three years. One generation.

In 1834 the total valuation of the real and personal property of this city was returned by the assessors at one hundred and eighty six million dollars—$186,548,511.

In 1867 the total valuation of real and personal property was returned at eight hundred and thirty million dollars—$830,594,713

The taxes collected in the city of New York in the year 1834 amounted to eight hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars—$835,605 45—somewhat less than one million. In 1867 our State and City taxes were twenty-two million dollars—$22,176,878 53. We have increased the rate of taxation as well as the aggregate. The rate in 1834 was less than one-half of one per cent; in 1867 the rate was nearly two and three-quarters per cent—2 57 100.

These figures show the wonderful increase in this most wonderful city, as well as do the curious statements of the "oldest inhabitants," who remember when Canal street was "up-town" and when Madison Square was a country farm.

A corporal named Henderson, attached to the garrison of Columbia, was tried by Court Martial, for striking Col. Garuther, while on duty. He was found guilty, and sentenced by the court to be reduced to the ranks, drummed out of camp, his head to be shaved, to forfeit all pay, and to be imprisoned for three years at hard labor, in Fort Macon; and during the term of his imprisonment, to wear a ball weighing thirty-two pounds, attached to thirty-six inch chain.

A man in a New Hampshire town refused to pay a tax of $3, and was put in jail, where he remained three years, and was then liberated. He had cost the town $400, and the town had cost him three years of life. Which was the greatest loser?

The Raleigh Register learns that the parties who robbed the Express office at Morganton were two U. S. soldiers. They have been arrested and the money recovered

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—New York, April, 15—Sixteen miles west of Port Jervis a broken rail threw the cars down a twenty foot embankment. Thirteen were killed, fifty-two wounded, and seven burned beyond recognition.

JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

E. H. POGUE.

March 18. 30—

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 So. 2nd St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

May 7. 67—12

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Botches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charges by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.

September 18. 06—

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

☞ A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

May 8. 38—12

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

STRAGE, BUT TRUE.

☞ Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York

April 18. 33—12

United States Internal Revenue,

ASS'T ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 4TH DISTRICT, N. C.
Chapel Hill, April 17, 1868.

I WILL attend at Hillsborough on Wednesday and Thursday, May the 6th and 7th, for the purpose of receiving the returns of Income for 1867. And the Assessment of Special Tax from May 1868 to May 1869. Persons failing to make their returns are liable to an additional Tax of fifty per cent.

THOMAS M. KIRKLAND,
Ass't. Assessor.

April 22. 35—

LATEST NEWS
AT HILLSBOROUGH.

IT is with pleasure we inform our customers, that Goods this Spring are so desirable and reasonable in prices, that our agents have filled our orders in better styles than we have done.

We are now receiving—just what you wanted, as wanted.

We are sorry to say our Stock of Goods is as large if not larger than ever before; and having been bought cheap, will be sold low, for Cash or Barter.

BROWN & CO.

April 22. 35—

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand, and makes to order, any discription of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gylt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.

Also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 35—

BARTER! BARTER!!

WE PAY TO-DAY,

For Flour $10 and $11 per bbl.
For Corn $140 per bushel.
For Bacon per lb. 17½ & 20 cents.

WE SELL TO-DAY,

Flour at $11, and $12.
Corn $1,50 per bushel.
Bacon per pound 20 & 22½ cents.

If you are a consumer and buyer, our way of trading gives you the liberty of buying at our paying prices.

If the seller is not willing for us to save ourselves in handling his produce, we do not wish to buy of him.

We profess to take Barter as Cash—and to have paid 10 per cent less than we sold at.

We most respectfully solicit the co-operation of all Buyers and Sellers of Produce.

BROWN & CO.

April 15 34—

LOOK OUT.

VIRGINIA BELL SUFF and Carolina Bell Snuff For sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

April 15. 34—

1868.
IRON FRONT.
NEW SPRING GOODS JUST TO HAND, AT RETAIL ONLY.

100 YARDS Calico,
101 lbs. Sweed's Iron,
196 lbs. Flour,
31 yards 4-4 Sheeting,
50 lbs. Coffee,
10 lbs. Bacon Sides,
1610 Gallons New Crop Molasses,
5000 Mullets, a 50 cents per dozen,
1 bbl. Meal,
1 bbl. Sugar,
1 Keg Nails,
1 bbl. Lime,
2 lbs. Lucerne Seed,
14 lbs. Sole Leather,
9000 Buttons, all for Sale at retail, cheap for Cash or Barter, at our Marble Front at Hillsborough.

BROWN & Co.

P. S. Wanted Money.

BROWN & CO.

March 18. 30—

BANKRUPT AND DOWER.—IS IT SO?
GENERAL CASH PRICES.

Our losses are as nothing by the Bankrupts. Our losses are by those who Dower upon ours. To Dower upon us is to fail to meet your contracts—in Thirty days—Is it So?

We sell at Cash prices only.

BROWN & Co.

January 20. 23—

WANTED.

I WANT to buy
RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,
either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods,

Beeswax, Flaxseed,
Old Castings, Lead,
Zinc, Flour,
Bacon, Corn,

and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12, 25—

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough.

March 18. 30—

CAUTION.

THOSE who have not sent their dollar to J. Weaver & Son for Eureka Collores, will not do so if they call upon those who have, or upon us.

Your Friends,
BROWN & CO.

March 18. 33—

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Fabey Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a large lot Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pipes, &c. &c.

Call at the DRUG STORE.

March 11 1868. 30—

SPRING AND SUMMER,

1868.
NEW GOODS!! LOW PRICES!!!

MY recent purchases, enable me to offer to the Public, a

VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

at low figures. If you want Cutlery, Crockery, Ladies and Gents' Shoes and Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Prints, Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of the latest style, and Notions, at prices that cannot fail to please, call on

A. M. LOWE,

At the Old Drug Store, on the Corner, North East the Court House, Hillsborough.

April, 15. 34—

NEW WAREHOUSE!
HOLLAND'S
WAREHOUSE,
DANVILLE, VA.

Sales Every Day except SUNDAY.

THIS Warehouse was built last year, on the latest and most approved plan, and is now being Greatly Enlarged, and conveniently arranged for receiving and delivering Tobacco.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage during the last year, we pledge our patrons that it shall be our steady purpose to meet the wants and wishes of all who patronise this Warehouse.

☞ We give checks on the Bank for all Tobacco sold by us.

S. H. HOLLAND & CO.

Danville, Va., April 1868. 34—

1868.
WE SELL CHEAP.

An Honest man who owes us, will pay us before buying goods elsewhere for Cash.

BROWN & CO.

TWO MONTHS NOTICE.

THOSE who owe us and do not pay by 1st January 1868, will have to settle with an officer

J. C. WEBB & WHITTED.

1ST JANUARY 1868.
SETTLEMENT DAY.

YOUR accounts and notes are ready, both at Hillsborough and at Mebanesville.

Our credit is suffering for want of the money due for goods sold on SHORT TIME, and not paid for yet.

Please pay up either in money or produce, so that we can meet our bills. Our best friends are those who pay up promptly,

J. A. TURRENTINE,
TURRENTINE & DICKSON.

Jan. 5. 21—

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts,) at $4,00 per dozen,
15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts,) at $8.00 per dozen.
Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25—

LO! HO! CHRITMAS!!
HERE IS WHERE SANTA CLAUS, BUYS HIS TRICKS FOR CHILDBEN.

The Best and Fullest Stock of Confectioneries and Toys, ever kept in this Market, &c. &c.

Consisting of

Stick Candy, Butter Nuts,
French Candy, English Walnuts,
Rock Candy, Almond Nuts,
Gum Drops, Cocoa Nuts,
Cordial Drops, Figs,
Fancy Kisses, Oranges,
Maple Sugar, Lemons.
Raisons, Sugar Cakes,
Citron, Soda Crackers,
Cream Candy, Caudles,
Pickles, Cegars,
French Mustard, Cheese,
Shot, Soap,

Also a new lot of Toys.

In fact every thing to please the Children, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash,

By W. A. GATTIS, & Co.

Dec. 10. 18-

LANDRETH'S
GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the DRUG STORE.

February 12. 26—

CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25—

CONTINUED.
COMPROMISE
AGAINST
BANKRUPTCY.

I WOULD say to my old friends and customers that as County Orders and Witness and Juror Tickets have become burthensome, I will take them in payment of *what* you are owing me at their full value.

D. C. PARKS.

March 18. 30—

WAFFLE Irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18. 30—

FRESH ARRIVALS.
February 1st, 1858.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Laguayra Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup, Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes, Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks, Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.

I particularly want now. Shelled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25—

Tan Bark and Hides Wanted.

WE will pay Cash for 150 Cords good Tan Bark, to be delivered by 1st October next. Cash will be paid for Dry or Green Hides, or we will tan them for one half. Dry hides to be tanned on shares may be left at Messrs. Brown & Co. store with owners name on each hide.

W. G. & JAS. NORWOOD.

Feb. 12. 26—

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street,

Office and Warerooms, No. 7. N. Liberty street, above Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-graffe treble and Ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from $50 to $300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Branson, Farrar & Co., and P. P. Pescod, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16-12m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHY spend your money for Northern Furniture, when you can be so well supplied, and on such reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned at his

WARE ROOM

on Wake Street, between King and Tryon, in Hillsborough, N. C.

Kept on hand, and made to order, Bureaus, Bed Steads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Libraries, Desks, &c. &c.

The very best Mattrasses, to which can be used Tucker's celebrated Spring bottom bed.

Upholstering done to order, with neatness and dispatch. Guilt Moulding for picture frames on hand.

Walnut Coffins from the finest French polish, to North Carolina Pine, kept and fitted up at short notice.

My hearse has been repainted and retrimmed, and burials in town and country attended to.

Repairing of all kinds done on liberal terms. Seats put in old chairs in a neat and cheap manner. Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and orders by mail, when accompanied with the cash, immediately filled.

Encourage home industry. My terms are moderate, as I work on the live and let live principle. Give me a call.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

Jan. 5. 21—

W. S. ROULHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH

D. T. WILLIAMS & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,

RICHMOND VA.

Especial attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and all articles of Country Produce

Mark your Packages plainly with your name, write us your wishes and they shall be complied with.

☞ Consignments solicited.

W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old CONFECTIONERY STAND, where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,
Nuts, Raisins,
Figs, Sardines,
Lobsters, Oyers,
Salmens, Pickles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Pepper and Spice,
Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14. 01—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedgpeth Hotel, (remember the place.) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 28. 24—

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

WILL keep constantly on hand, that celebrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, put up by M. L. Egerton. Warranted Superior to any made in the United States. For sale by

A. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 29. 24—

LIME.

FRESH Lump in Barrels.

J. WEBB, Jr.

WILLIAM WHILLARD, Specill. Par. RICHARD N. TAYLOR, General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,

WHOLESAL GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Stre ts.

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York,
Wygant & Hoest, 58 Dey Street, "
James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front Street, Philadelphia,
W. B. Guion & George W. Swipson, Nat Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4. 17—

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COMING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plaids, American and French De Lanes, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca Empress Cloths, Lustres, Oriental, Armures, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins, White and Colored Tarletons, Ribbons, Kid and other Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FORGENTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Janes, Drills, Boots, Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in oil.) Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks, Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in making Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25 07—

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE $20.000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.

For Orange County.

Sept. 24. 07—

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 07—

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BUTTER Crackers, Cocoa Nuts,
Sugar Cakes, Filberts,
Stick Candy, Walnuts,
Mint Drops, Raisins,
Gum Drops, Almonds,
Rock Candy, Kisses,
Maple Sugar, French Mixture.
&c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold low by

W. A. GATTIS, & Co's

Sept 9. 05—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store, and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 09—

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

07—

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB Jr.

Oct. 2. 07—

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

A FINE lot of Fox's make of Stoneware, on h and At

W. A. GATTIS, & Co.

Oct. 2. 07—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of FALL GOODS,

which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8. 05—

CLOAKS STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR EACH.

TWO Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with blac ds, stolen from my store. A liberal reward will be given for information.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 25. 07—

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had and prices are lower than they have been since the war, which I offer, for

CASH,

DRIED FRIUT,

RAGS,

FLOUR,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

TO ARRIVE.

A FINE lot of Toys, At

W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

ept. 9. 05—

HILLSBOROGUH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB. Jun.

Oct. 3. 57—

A BEATTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some very fine, at the DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article at the DRUG STORE.

April 11. 32—

A FINE and full Assortment of Po — k Scissors, at the DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes and Extracts for the Handkerchief, at the DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dressing Combs, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note and Letter Envelopes, at the DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memorandum Books, at the DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes and Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low for cash. Call and see the prices, at the DRUG STORE,

April 11th. Cain's Corner. 32—

Come at Last.—Money saved by buying late.

THE subscriber is receiving his stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Bought since the decline of Prices,

Which he offers to the public at his usual small profits for Cash or Barter.

His stock is very general, more extensive than usual. Give him a call, and he will try to please you in quality and price.

JOHN A. TURRENTINE.

October 19. 10—

PICTURE GALLERY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my friends and the public, that I have opened a

PICTURE GALLERY

in this place, and am prepared to execute all kinds of Pictures in the best manner and at the most reasonable prices. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, and all kinds of Pictures, made with neatness and dispatch. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

August 14. 01—

YOUR CREDIT IS GONE.

I HAVE sold some friends goods to be paid for in 30 and 60 days, and unless you pay me at once, my credit is gone, and yours is not good enough to buy more.

Most of my goods are bought at 30 days time, and the old fogy time of 6 and 12 months will ruin you and myself, so please haste up to my relief.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

TO TANNERS.

WANT high UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it, Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28. 03—

WANTED.

GREEN and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Good

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 24. 60—

TEA.

GREEN TEA, - esh supply, better than usual.

J. WEBB, Jr.

1868. SPRING TRADE! 1868.

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further deduction in the wholesale prices of

TIN WARE,

and by using the best material and availing himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESARE AND RETIAL, of superior a quality to any manufactured elsewher in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or any thing else, on time.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

12 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.
21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Belle,
200 Bales to box, $15 00 per box.
or 10 cents per bale,
Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound,
Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound.
Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.
300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.
300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,
100 lbs. best Soda.
200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.
For Sale by

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25—

COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on hand, for Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, which we warrant to give satisfaction in every instance.

Buck's Patent with Pipe ... $30.00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 $35.00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 $40.00.

Will take Cash, or good Barter.

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25—

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh

ORANGE. LEMONS,
NUTS, RAISINS,

FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment Candies, Pickels, Crackers, Sardines, &c. &c., at the

DRUG STORE.

February, 27. 75—

NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAINTERS.

JUST received, best quality of TANNER'S AND LINSEED OIL.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 9th. 05—

PURE RYE WHISKEY,
Apple Brandy,
French Brandy,
Port Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Gin, for Medical purposes, at the

DRUG STORE.

CLOVER AND LUCERNE SEED. We will have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days at the DRUG STORE.

BLUE STONE, at the DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the DRUG STORE.

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSINE Lamp Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elixer of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, at the DRUG STORE.

September 12. 64—

TWO BARRELS TAR for sale in quantities to suit, at the DRUG STORE.

February 7.

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Howe's Family Dyes, for dying Ribbo , Silk and Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap Powders, for washing the same. Call and see samples, at the DRUG STORE.

April 11th. 32—

JOS. F. HELLEN, EUGENE M. WILLIAMS.

HELLEN & WILLIAMS,

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Court House Building,

Newbern, N. C.

July 24th, 1867. 28—6m

The HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

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